

Rehabilitation Literature

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Current Publications of Interest
to Workers with the Handicapped**

The **NATIONAL SOCIETY**
for **CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.**
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.

The NATIONAL SOCIETY

for

CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and* ADULTS



Founded in 1921, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal Society, is a nationwide federation of fifty-two state and territorial societies dedicated to the purpose of helping crippled children and adults. This objective is implemented through a three-fold program:

Education of the public as a whole, of professional persons concerned with the care and treatment of the crippled, of the families of the crippled, particularly parents, and of volunteers and employers.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

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Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

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REHABILITATION LITERATURE serves as a monthly supplement to the reference book *Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955*, compiled by Graham and Mullen, published in 1956 by the Blakiston Division of McGraw-Hill, New York.

REHABILITATION LITERATURE is compiled for use primarily by physicians, occupational, physical and speech and hearing therapists, nurses, welfare workers and administrators, school administrators and teachers of exceptional children, psychologists, vocational counselors and employment personnel, and for students entering these professions.

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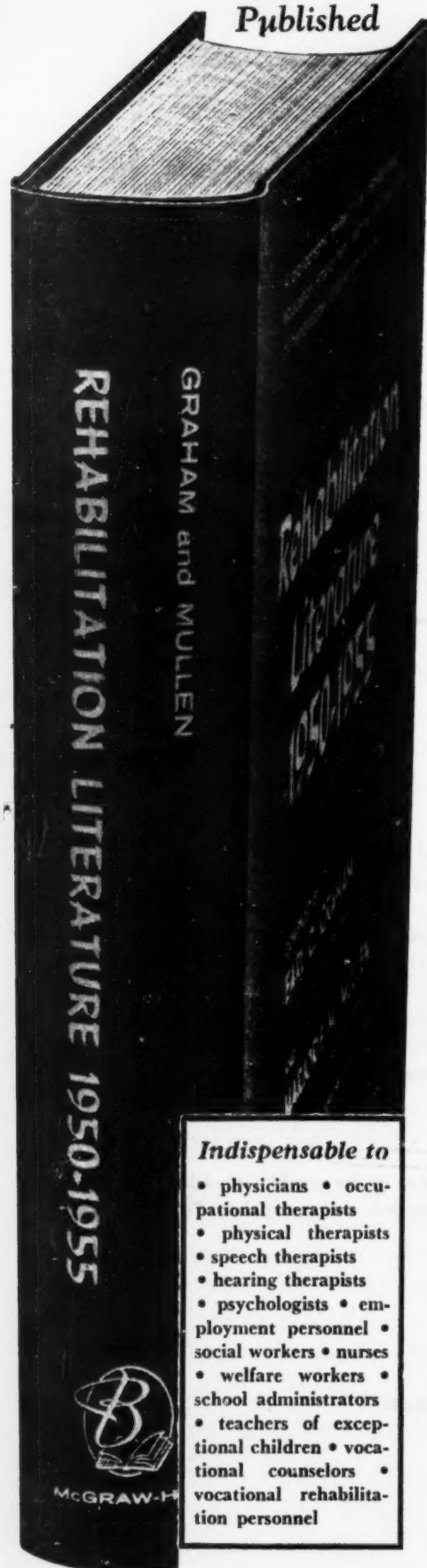
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Presenting in one alphabetical listing by subject, the references published from January 1950 through December 1955—

Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955

by EARL C. GRAHAM, Librarian

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HERE, in one all-inclusive, new rehabilitation bibliography, two skilled librarians index and annotate 5,214 periodical articles, pamphlets, and books relating to the medical care, education, employment, welfare, and psychology of handicapped children and adults. Included in one alphabetical listing by subject, are the references published in the six-year period from January, 1950, through December, 1955.

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THE BLAKISTON DIVISION, MCGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, Inc., 330 W. 42 St., N.Y. 36, N.Y.

The monthly issues of this abstracting bulletin serve as a supplement to the reference book Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955, compiled by Graham and Mullen and published in 1956 by McGraw-Hill, New York.

AMPUTATION

See 987.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

954. Dean, Carleton (8811 Hamilton Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.)

Prosthetic devices for children with emphasis on fitting upper extremity amputees; a report of the Area Amputee Program of the Michigan Crippled Children Commission. Orthopedic & Prosthetic Appliance J. June, 1958. 12:2:91-101.

Offers observations on the care of the child amputee which 11 years' experience with the Area Amputee Program of Michigan have demonstrated to be useful. Services of the program are described briefly and information is included on the most frequent type of congenital arm amputee--the short below elbow--and the management of such cases from birth to 21 years of age. Types of prostheses used at different age levels are illustrated and a time table outlining the variety of services needed by the child amputee is given. An analysis of 226 child amputees by type of amputation, etiology, locus of amputation, and sex is included. The author is Director of the Area Amputee Program.

955. Gruman, A.P. (Winkley Artificial Limb Co., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A new German method of aligning above-knee prostheses. Orthopedic & Prosthetic Appliance J. June, 1958. 12:2:35-46.

Describes prosthetic research in Germany related to mechanical means of aligning above-knee prostheses with greater accuracy. Such equipment has recently been brought to the United States by prosthetists of a German firm; the three-unit apparatus balances the amputee over a fixed point, to determine the maximal degree of effort-free alignment. The mechanics and use of the apparatus consisting of a portable balancing device, a portable transfer jig, and a motorized precision belt-sander are discussed and illustrated. In addition to more accurate alignment in the antero-posterior phase, the apparatus permits checking the fit of the socket at every part of the stride, makes possible adjustments-in-place, removes fear of falling or collapse of the knee. The transfer jig permits fast, accurate cutting to length and final assembly. The precision belt-sander offers greater accuracy in sanding components to be bonded.

956. Hoerner, Earl F. (Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, Pleasant Valley Way, West Orange, N. J.)

Heidelberg pneumatic arm prosthesis. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. July, 1958. 39:7:411-416.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT (continued)

Describes in detail the mechanical principles and component parts of the pneumatic arm devised in Germany; carbon dioxide gas is used as the driving force or energy for carrying out the needed functional motions of the mechanical parts of the apparatus. The arm was designed primarily for the upper, above-elbow and shoulder amputees but has also been used in forearm amputations as well, and with those having disability resulting in a flaccid upper extremity (such as quadriplegia from poliomyelitis or trauma). The only disadvantages of the unit are the lack of interchangeable parts with other units not available, the bulkiness of the terminal device (hand), and the constant need for replenishing the carbon dioxide. For a more detailed description of the device, see Rehab. Lit., Aug., 1957, #933.)

See also 1029.

ANATOMY

See 1057.

APHASIA

957. Ehrlich, Joshua (V.A. Hospital, Albany 8, N.Y.)

Use of miniature furniture in aphasia retraining, by Joshua Ehrlich and Jeanne C. Cook. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. July, 1958. 39:7:435-439.

Methods for evaluating aphasic patients and for planning individualized therapy, following an initial interview to obtain facts on the educational and vocational background of the patient, are explained. A description of the purpose and use of miniature furniture and household objects in therapy for stimulating speech in the aphasic patient is given. Three case histories illustrate the effectiveness of the technique in auditory training, in "naming" and in "categorizing." Because this equipment possesses the characteristics of familiarity, color, solidity, and mobility, it lends itself in a variety of ways to retraining of the aphasic.

958. Roberts, H. Lamar (3801 University St., Montreal, Canada)

Functional plasticity in cortical speech areas and integration of speech. A.M.A. Arch. Neurology & Psychiatry. Mar., 1958. 79:3:275-283. Reprint. (Montreal Neurological Institute, reprint no. 578).

Reviews 6 case histories of patients subjected to brain surgery in the treatment of focal cerebral seizures. It has been found that dysphasia accompanies destruction of various cortical speech areas; after several weeks to several months, the patient relearns the use of language although he may never regain his original verbal proficiency. Functional plasticity of the dominant hemisphere is such that the remaining ipsilateral normally functioning cortex devoted to speech is capable of carrying on during language processes in the comprehension and execution of speech. The implication is that there must be subcortical areas and pathways, in addition to the traditional transcortical connections, which are necessary for speech. Clinical material on which the article is based was supplied by Dr. Wilder Penfield and his associates at the Montreal Neurological Institute.

See also 1058

APHASIA--SPECIAL EDUCATION--MASSACHUSETTS

959. Harris, Nathan P. (Horace Mann School for the Deaf, Roxbury, Mass.)

Massachusetts law to educate aphasics. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1958. 103:3:479-480.

A brief explanation of the problems involved in attempting to educate multiply handicapped children with questionable hearing loss in schools for the deaf; the aphasic child, in particular, needs a tutorial program suited to his needs. Massachusetts has recognized the need for special classes for aphasics and accordingly passed legislation providing for their instruction. The particular excerpt from prevailing law providing education for the deaf and blind which specifically related to aphasic children with hearing loss is included in this article.

ARCHITECTURE (DOMESTIC)

960. Great Britain. Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Flatlets for old people. London, H.M. Stationery Off., 1958. 20 p. floor plans.

Describes briefly the value of small apartments, each containing a bed-sitting room and kitchen but having shared bathroom facilities, which are proposed for old persons who are still not so infirm that they need the care provided in the nursing home or home for the aged. This handbook offers general suggestions for building groups of such accommodations and for their management by a resident caretaker, standards to be observed in designing buildings of this type, and floor plans for new buildings and for converting existing dwellings to this plan. Brief information is given on the availability of government subsidies in Great Britain which encourage the provision of dwellings of this nature.

Available from British Information Services, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., at 41¢ a copy.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

961. Smith, Richard T. (Benjamin Franklin Clinic, 330 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Increasing the effectiveness of gold therapy in rheumatoid arthritis, by Richard T. Smith (and others). J. Am. Med. Assn. July 5, 1958. 167:10: 1197-1204.

In same issue: Gold in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, L. Maxwell Lockie, Bernard M. Norcross, and Daniel J. Riordan. p. 1204-1207.

A report of findings of a clinical study of the urinary excretion of gold in patients with rheumatoid arthritis treated by chrysotherapy. Total weekly excretion rates confirmed that patients exhibit wide variations in retention and excretion of gold. Based upon these findings it is possible to procure complete remissions in patients by individualizing the treatment. Toxicity to gold salts is not viewed as a serious hazard since, the authors state, it is reversible and provides a measurement for reinstituting an adequate non-toxic maintenance dose to secure a permanent remission.

The second article (p. 1204) reports findings of a study of the effectiveness of gold salts in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Records of 507 patients who had received gold salts and those of 566 patients not receiving this type of treatment were evaluated. It was concluded that use of gold salts given intramuscularly as one component of the treatment program affords a 20%

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

better chance of complete recovery or major improvement. Such therapy may be continued over a period of many years. Severe reactions, occurring in a very small percentage of patients, can be controlled with proper treatment.

962. Urist, Marshall R. (1019 Gayley Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif.)

Osteotomy of the cervical spine; report of a case of ankylosing rheumatoid spondylitis. J. Bone and Joint Surg. July, 1958. 40-A:4:833-843.

Although osteotomy is generally an acceptable treatment for deformities of the lumbar spine, it rarely is employed in those of the cervical spine. The operative procedure described in the case history presented here is an adaptation of the operation of Smith-Peterson, Larson, and Aufranc on the lumbar spine; it adds inter-transverse process arthrodesis. Special measures to be taken for safety are suggested. Correction of a severe ~~flexion~~ deformity and slight hyperextension of the cervical spine was produced safely at the level between the seventh cervical vertebra and the first thoracic vertebra in a 44-year-old woman; the operation was performed posteriorly under local anaesthesia.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

963. Frisina, D. Robert (Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D.C.)

Basic considerations in auditory training. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1958. 103:3:459-466.

A review of deviations found in the child's hearing mechanism as compared with normal hearing, problems involved in obtaining valid and reliable results in hearing tests, in testing the mentally retarded, and in determining hearing thresholds. The author also includes a brief discussion of amplification systems used sometimes in the training of children with hearing impairment. Some comparison is offered of the effectiveness of monaural and binaural stimulation.

See also 970.

BOY SCOUTS

964. Clarke, Thomas K.

Scouting for all boys. Scouting. July-Aug., 1958. 46:6:16-17.

The writer, Chairman of the California Junior Chamber of Commerce Handicapped Boy Scout Project, describes work by California Jaycees in the field of Scouting for handicapped boys. Currently 15 Cub Scout packs and Boy Scout troops are chartered to Jaycee chapters; all are open to any boy with a physical disability. Inclusion of the handicapped in units with the non-handicapped is also being encouraged. Mr. Clarke gives brief illustrations of the contributions of the handicapped to Scouting.

BRAIN

See 997.

BRAIN INJURIES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

965. Mark, Henry J. (Dept. of Otolaryngology, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.)

Asynchronism and apparent movement thresholds in brain-injured children, by Henry J. Mark and Benjamin Pasamanick. J. Consulting Psych. June, 1958. 22:3:173-177

BRAIN INJURIES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (continued)

A report on differences in foveal asynchronism, apparent movement, and peripheral two-point thresholds found between brain-injured (pyramidal tract damaged) and a control group of children. Results were obtained during a larger study the purpose of which was to discover neuropsychological measurements useful in detecting otherwise unnoticed alterations in cerebral functioning. Visual thresholds in this experiment did not, on the whole, discriminate as sharply between the brain-injured and control groups as did the light perception thresholds tested in previous investigation. The possible significance of the apparent movement threshold findings is considered. (See also #966 below).

966. Mark, Henry J. (Dept. of Otolaryngology, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.) Variability of light perception thresholds in brain-injured children, by Henry J. Mark and Benjamin Pasamanick. J. Abnormal and Social Psych. July, 1958. 57:1:25-28.

A report of differences detected in absolute light perception and apparent movement thresholds in 10 children pyramidal tract damage as compared with the threshold and variability of 10 non-brain-injured handicapped children of comparable age, IQ, and sex distribution. Results were obtained in the course of a larger study to discover neuropsychological measurements which might be used to detect otherwise unnoticed alterations in cerebral functioning. (See #965 above)

BURNS

967. The care of patients with burns. Nursing Outlook. July, 1958. 6:7:382-387.

Contents: Medical management, Truman G. Blocker, Jr., p.382-383. -Comprehensive nursing care, Virginia M. Brantl, Billye J. Brown, and Mae Mooreland, p. 383-385. -Convalescent and rehabilitation care, Ruby Decker and Bessie M. Nemec, p. 386-387.

A condensed report of a comprehensive panel discussion on the care and rehabilitation of burn patients presented at the Nurses' Section of the 1957 meeting of the American College of Surgeons. Participants were a professor of plastic and maxillo-facial surgery, several from the field of medical surgical nursing, and the education director of a school of physical therapy. Local and supportive treatment in the medical management of burns is covered by Dr. Blocker. The second article discusses setting up a burn unit in the hospital and nursing techniques for acutely burned patients. The third article covers the convalescent stage of treatment and rehabilitation measures.

CEREBRAL PALSY

968. Koch, Fremont P. (9676 La Tunas Dr., Temple City, Calif.)

A nursery school for children with cerebral palsy; five-year follow-up study of thirteen children. Pediatrics. Aug., 1958. 22:2:329-335.

Los Angeles Children's Hospital has operated a nursery school for cerebral palsied children 18 months to 3 years of age since 1949; data concerning 13 children who attended the school from 1949 through 1952 form the basis of the study. The children were evaluated independently 5 years after graduation by the medical director, nursery school teacher, physical, occupational, and speech therapists, social worker, and psychologist and findings correlated by the medical director. Purpose of the study was to determine whether the original diagnosis and prognosis were correct, to obtain data on problems

CEREBRAL PALSY (continued)

encountered by children in their later course in order to plan accordingly for meeting these problems, to learn how to improve a nursery school program for cerebral palsied children, and to develop criteria for evaluating which children are most apt to benefit from nursery school experiences. An attempt was made to determine parents' feelings in regard to the benefits of such a program for the child and themselves. Tentative conclusions are made in the summary as to the benefits of the program and recommendations for improving service.

See also 1059.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SWEDEN

969. D'Avignon, Marcel (Barnkliniken, Karolinska sjukhuset, Stockholm 60, Sweden)

Cerebral pares hos barn och ungdomar inom Stockholmsområdet; en medicinsk och social utredning, by Marcel d'Avignon and Linnea Gardestrom. Nordisk Medicin. 1958. 59:55. 20 p. Reprint.

A brief review of the management of cerebral palsy in the Stockholm area is presented. Data from a survey of all cerebral palsy cases of persons up to the age of 20 are analyzed as to incidence, type of involvement, possible etiology, I.Q., and vocational prognosis. The medical, social, educational, and vocational aspects of the problem are considered briefly in regard to the local situation. Article in the Swedish language with an English resume.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

970. Flottorp, G. (D.E. Morley, Univ. of Mich. Speech Clinic, 1007 E. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

The localization of hearing impairment in athetoids, by G. Flottorp, D.E. Morley and M. Skatvedt. Acta Oto-Laryngologica. Nov.-Dec., 1957. 48:5-6: 404-414. Reprint.

A report of research conducted at the University Hospital, Oslo, Norway, while Dr. Morley was serving as Fulbright lecturer in speech pathology at the University of Oslo between 1956 and 1957. The study was concerned with the response of hearing impaired athetoids to a battery of audiologic tests which included not only the conventional air and bone conduction pure tone audiometric examinations but tests of monaural and binaural recruitment, aural harmonics threshold, tolerance range, and speech reception using phonetically balanced material. Previous writers have concluded that hearing loss in these cases is due to central nervous system damage. From findings of this study the author of this article is of the opinion that hearing loss of the subjects tested was of cochlear origin. Although this opinion is contrary to a majority of opinions expressed by others, the authors point out that a more extensive battery of audiologic tests was employed in this research than in previous studies. The possibility of oxygen deprivation as the causative factor in the perceptive type of hearing loss found in all the subjects tested was considered.

971. Tardieu, G. (39 Ave. Mozart, Paris 16e, France)

Essai de classification des raideurs musculaires d'origine cerebrale recherche d'un mode d'appréciation des therapeutiques, (by) G. Tardieu (and others). Rev. Neurologique. 1957. 97:4:264-275. Reprint.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS (continued)

A report of continuing research studies being carried on by Dr. Tardieu and his associates under a grant from the United Cerebral Palsy Research and Educational Foundation. Stiffness of movement due to cerebral origin was investigated in cerebral palsied children during passive mobilization and voluntary movement. The findings have implications for types of treatment to be employed with cerebral palsied children.

972. Tardieu, G. (39 Ave. Mozart, Paris 16e, France)

Raideurs musculaires liees aux lesions cerebrales, bilan de recherches et essai de conception d'ensemble, (by) G. Tardieu (and others). La Presse Medicale. Apr. 12, 1958. 66:29:639-641. Reprint.

Previous studies concerned with measurements of muscular stiffness undertaken to evaluate different types found in cerebral palsy and in normal persons are summarized. The writers believe that it is important to establish, in cases of cerebral palsy, the conditions in which stiffness appears and the correlation between these conditions and stiffness. These research findings have implications for treatment of the cerebral palsied. (See also #1015.)

CEREBRAL PALSY--ETIOLOGY

973. Churchill, John Alvord (2799 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit 2, Mich.)

The relationship of Little's disease to premature birth. A.M.A. J. Diseases of Children. July, 1958. 96:1:32-39.

An analysis of data from a study of 76 children with Little's disease, the term used to denote those forms of cerebral palsy variously known as cerebral spastic paralysis, cerebral diplegia, congenital spastic paraplegia, spastic diplegia, and congenital quadriplegic spastic paralysis. In this study, symptoms and signs of children afflicted with neurologic disorders were correlated with gestational and parturitional factors known to be associated with high rates of mortality. Data here deals particularly with the relationship of prematurity to different forms of cerebral palsy, mental deficiency, and epilepsy. It was found that this group of patients could be segregated into two groups having relatively distinct clinical characteristics. In the one group, called simple spastic diplegia, patients for the most part had had low birth weights. Low birth weight was not a prominent feature of the other group which was called complex diplegia. The significance of low birth weight (prematurity) in the pathogenesis of simple spastic diplegia is considered.

CEREBRAL PALSY--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

974. Stewart, Marjorie D. (N.Y. State Rehabilitation Hospital, West Haverstraw, N.Y.)

Feeding training for the cerebral palsied. Cerebral Palsy Rev. May-June, 1958. 19:3:13-14.

A discussion of the role of the occupational therapist in training the cerebral palsied child to suck, chew, and swallow--the activities involved in feeding. Techniques which have proved beneficial in feeding training are described; self-feeding also involves hand, arm, neck, and head coordination which is achieved only through long and continued practice. This article was presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the Dental Guidance Council for Cerebral Palsy in 1957.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PARENT EDUCATION

975. Winder, Alvin E. (Dept. of Psychology, Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.)

A program of group counseling for the parents of cerebral palsied children. Cerebral Palsy Rev. May-June, 1958. 19:3:8-11.

A description of a group counseling program for parents of cerebral palsied children initiated by United Cerebral Palsy Association of Salem, Mass., for the two-fold purpose of promoting acceptance of the child's handicap by parents and of increasing parents' ability to utilize help available in the community for these children. Administration, content of discussions, and values of the program are reported.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

976. Linde, Tom (College of Education, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.)

The MMPI in cerebral palsy, by Tom Linde and C.H. Patterson. J. Consulting Psych. June, 1958. 22:3:210-212.

An abstract of Mr. Linde's M.A. thesis, University of Illinois, summarizing findings of a study of the personality characteristics of adults, severely disabled cerebral palsied persons without mental or intellectual impairment. It was the authors' belief that personality types associated with specific disabilities do not exist. Results of testing 33 cerebral palsied persons on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory were compared with those of the MMPI norm group and two previous studies of multiple sclerosis patients. Comparison with the multiple sclerosis groups suggests that the cerebral palsied are better adjusted, or less neurotic, than those with multiple sclerosis. Conclusions of this study suggest there is no evidence as yet of unique personality types associated with differing disabilities.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 1022.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

977. Tardieu, G. (39 Ave. Mozart, Paris 16e, France)

L'education therapeutique de langage chez les enfants infirmes moteurs cerebraux, by G. Tardieu, E. Falinski, and C. Muller. Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiene Mentale de l'Enfance. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 6:1-2. 40 p. Reprint.

A discussion of the development and mechanism of speech in the normal individual, evolution of speech in the normal infant, and the factors affecting proper development of speech and language in the cerebral palsied child. Speech correction methods for the cerebral palsied are discussed in some detail. Text is in French.

CEREBRAL PALSY--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

978. Arizona State College

The child with cerebral palsy; clinic-workshop on participation with cerebral palsied children... June 9-July 12, 1958. Tempe, The College, 1958. 40 p. Mimeo.

A summary of a workshop for special education teachers concerned with the problems of the cerebral palsied child, held at Arizona State College under the direction of Dr. Willard Abraham. Proceedings of the daily sessions which covered parent relationships, psychological aspects of disability, communication,

CEREBRAL PALSY--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES (continued)

role of the teacher in the team approach, trends in special education, the role of various therapies in treatment, medical aspects, and educational methods are given in condensed form. Resources available for the cerebral palsied child and adult in Arizona are described briefly. Summer workshops in special education are offered each year at Arizona State College.

Available from Dr. Willard Abraham, Arizona State College, Tempe, Arizona.

CHILD GUIDANCE--INSTITUTIONS

979. American Psychiatric Association

Variation in organization practices among child guidance clinics, 1955. Washington, D.C., Am. Psychiatric Assn. & Natl. Assn. for Mental Health, 1958. 20 p. charts, tabs. (Fact Sheet, Joint Information Service... June, 1958, no. 6).

A study presenting a summary of reports from 95 member clinics of the American Association of Psychiatric Clinics for Children, giving some indications as to the range of organization and practices possible in clinics which emphasize the team approach to treatment by qualified professional personnel of the psychiatric problems of children. Data cover information of sponsoring agency by type, financing, collateral services offered, eligibility requirements for clinic service and sources of referral, characteristics of professional staff and their responsibilities, policies in regard to salaries of staff, fees, and case load. The appendix lists membership qualifications of the American Assn. of Psychiatric Clinics for Children.

Available from Public Relations Dept., Natl. Assn. for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y. Copies of the questionnaire used in gathering data and a list of responding clinics are also available on request.

CHILD WELFARE--ILLINOIS

See 1035.

CHILDREN--GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

980. Ross Laboratories

Physical and behavioral growth; report of the Twenty-sixth Ross Pediatric Research Conference. Columbus, Ohio, Ross Laboratories, 1958. 101 p. figs., tabs.

Held at University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, October 30-31, 1957.

A report of a symposium in which pediatricians, psychologists, and child research investigators discussed a wide variety of topics related to the measurement of "growth," the factors which affect it, and how growth itself can affect development and behavior. Stages of the child's growth from infancy through adolescence formed a frame of reference for the consideration of noxious prenatal influences, abstract thinking in the preschool child, discipline and the preschool child, range of body temperature, ossification rates and blood pressure determinations, fluctuations in I.Q. scores, physical fitness and competitive athletics, parent-child relationships and their influence on behavior, and the effects of early or late maturation.

Available from Ross Laboratories, Columbus 16, Ohio.

CLINICS (ITINÉRANT)

981. Rolfe, Adele L. (Dr. Bohn, 2912 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit 2, Mich.)

Mobile EEG diagnostic unit of the Michigan Epilepsy Center and Association, by Adele L. Rolfe, Arthur J. Derbyshire, and Z. Stephen Bohn. J. Am. Med. Assn. Aug. 2, 1958. 167:14:1723-1729.

Describes the equipment and personnel employed in the Michigan Epilepsy Center and Association's mobile electroencephalography laboratory. Administration of the program, costs, geographic distribution of services, and comparison of the unit with other mobile clinics are discussed. In addition to providing services to areas with widely scattered populations and little concentration of resources, the program has demonstrated the need for establishing permanent centers in such areas and the treatment possibilities for helping the epileptic.

CONGENITAL DEFECT--STATISTICS

982. Anderson, W.J.R. (Aberdeen Maternity Hosp., Aberdeen, Scotland)

Epidemiology of stillbirths and infant deaths due to congenital malformation, by W.J.R. Anderson, D. Baird, and A.M. Thomson. Lancet. June 21, 1958. 7034:1304-1306.

A report of a study analyzing cases of stillbirth and infant deaths associated with malformations; data are from records of the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital for the years 1938-1955, as compared with records of all Aberdeen births from 1949 to 1955. Local statistics were compared with certain national data from annual reports of the Registrar-General for Scotland. In addition to an analysis by age and parity, data were examined for primiparae by social class and height. Findings suggested that primigravidae living in poor social circumstances, particularly in industrial communities, have a higher risk than any other group of pregnant women of fetal death due to malformation of the central nervous system. Geographical differences, social class, and other environmental factors possibly influencing congenital malformations are examined.

CRIME--BIBLIOGRAPHY

983. National Probation and Parole Association

Selected reading list in delinquency and crime. New York, The Assn., 1958 38 p.

This new bibliography for use by probation and parole officers and others in the field of corrections includes a small section listing standard texts relating to mentally or physically handicapped children (p. 10). All entries are either books or pamphlets, the majority of which have been published within the past 5 years.

Available from National Probation and Parole Assn., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

DAY CAMPING

See 1033.

DEAF--LIPREADING

984. Miller, June (Hearing and Speech Dept., Univ. of Kansas Med. Center, Kansas City, Kan.)

An exploratory investigation of a method of improving speechreading, by June Miller, Clyde L. Rousey, and C.P. Goetzinger. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1958. 103:3:473-478.

DEAF--LIPREADING (continued)

Results of a pilot study completed in 1957 by one of the authors suggested that speechreading ability could be stimulated by the method of delayed feedback. The present study was undertaken to determine the conditions under which delayed feedback could improve ability to speechread. Subjects were three normal hearing groups of 20 adults each; each group was tested under varying conditions and the Utley and the Costello Speech Reading tests were administered before and after the groups received various types of auditory stimulation. The group receiving delayed feedback showed significant increase in speechreading ability. The authors suggest further investigations are needed utilizing different time delays and varying sound pressure levels.

985. Sortini, Adam J.

Speechreading; a guide for laymen. Washington, D.C., Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf, c1958. 50 p.

A booklet of simple, explanatory material planned by Dr. Sortini to guide parents and teachers in their efforts to help children seen for diagnostic evaluation at Children's Hospital, Boston. It makes no pretense of being a textbook; a discussion of the kinds of hearing losses, their effect on children's functioning, and ways of identifying children in trouble are explained. Suggestions for helping the child adjust to a hearing aid, and especially, how to teach children to speechread are covered. Major portion of the booklet is devoted to speechreading methods and drills. Other useful information includes a brief bibliography, instructions on the care of hearing aids, and instructions for the classroom teacher.

Available from Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf, Volta Bureau, 1537 35th St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C., at \$1.00 a copy.

DEAF--MENTAL HYGIENE

986. Levine, Edna Simon

Psychological aspects and problems of early profound deafness. Washington, D.C., Gallaudet College (1958). 24 p.

Reprinted from: The Hoosier, Indiana State School for the Deaf.

Author of "Youth in a Soundless World" (N.Y. Univ. Press, 1956) and at present Associate Research Scientist with the New York State Psychiatric Institute's Mental Health Project for the Deaf, Dr. Levine is well-known as an authority on the education and psychology of the deaf. She discusses here the implications of hearing in man and his experiences, the psychological aspects and problems associated with early, profound deafness, the handicaps involved in having to learn language without the aid of hearing, and the difficulties in counseling with young deaf adults on interpersonal relationships and social adaptability, to say nothing of vocational adjustment. Lack of ability to understand the complex nature of the deaf child's problems coupled with defensive attitudes in parents are adverse factors hindering the deaf child's development. The counselor is given some pointers for aiding young deaf clients.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D.C., at 25¢ a copy.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 959; 1042; 1060.

DEAF-BLIND

See 1061.

DECUBITUS ULCER

See 1021.

DIABETES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

987. Williams, Frederick W. (1000 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N.Y.)

Surgical lesions of the lower extremities in diabetics; a classification of lesions arrived at clinically, applicable as a guide to surgical procedure, by Frederick W. Williams and Thomas J. O'Kane. J. Mich. State Med. Soc. July, 1958. 57:7:976-980, 983.

The classification of lesions of the lower extremities associated with diabetes and the tabulation of diagnostic criteria for identifying lesions according to the classification is presented as a guide to surgical intervention and to conservative treatment as well. Careful examination of the patient and the affected leg can reveal the extent of arterial competency and the degree of infection. Where circulation is only moderately or slightly impaired, or shows no impairment, conservative therapy is in order. Indications for amputation are discussed as well. An explanation of the use of the classification in determining therapy is given.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--PLACEMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

988. Kilvington, C.E.

The Disablement Resettlement Officer, Soc. Service Quart. Mar.-May, 1958. 31:4:174-178.

The Welfare of the Disabled, no. 22.

A description of the various provisions of Great Britain's Disabled Persons (Employment) Act under which the war disabled and disabled civilians are assisted in securing employment. The role of the Disablement Resettlement Officer in the vocational rehabilitation program is discussed; through such specialized services many of the disabled are being placed in jobs for which they not even have been considered a few years ago.

EPILEPSY

See 1062.

EPILEPSY--MICHIGAN

See 981.

EPILEPSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

989. Holowach, Jean (500 S. Kingshighway Blvd., St. Louis 10, Mo.)

A clinical evaluation of acetazolamide (Diamox) in the treatment of epilepsy in children, by Jean Holowach and Don L. Thurston. J. Pediatrics. Aug., 1958. 53:2:160-171.

A review of the mechanism of action of Diamox in controlling seizures in epilepsy and of the clinical trials reported in the literature, with a detailed discussion of results of its use in a series of 56 patients with epilepsy refractory to standard anticonvulsive therapy. Seizures were controlled completely in 35 cases, 9 cases were improved over 50%, and 12 cases were unchanged. The drug is viewed as a valuable one in the management of epilepsy, since side effects are few and it can be employed in seizures of all types.

GIFTED CHILDREN

See 1063.

HANDICAPPED--SURVEYS

See 1016; 1038.

HARD OF HEARING

See 963; 970.

HEART DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

990. Kohn, Robert M. (Chronic Disease Research Institute, 2183 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.)

Buffalo Cardiac Work Evaluation Unit. N.Y. State J. Med. Mar. 15, 1958. 58:6:868-870. Reprint.

The Cardiac Classification and Work Evaluation Unit of the University of Buffalo Chronic Disease Research Institute has been in operation for one year; this is a summary report of the year's experiences. Administrative procedures and excerpts from case histories illustrating the functions of the Unit are discussed. Attitudes of industry toward rehiring the cardiac patient are mentioned as experienced.

991. Polner, Walter (Bur. of Med. Economic Research, Am. Med. Assn., 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.)

Hiring limitations on cardiacs in Chicago area firms. Indust. Med. and Surg. July, 1958. 27:7:316-320. Reprint.

A report of a survey of a selected list of Chicago firms (largely heavy industry--packing, aircraft, steel, etc.) In regard to the exact hiring practices followed in relation to the employment of cardiacs. Information was obtained from medical departments of the firms and concerned medical standards for the hiring of cardiacs. All firms maintain a preplacement physical examination prior to hiring and standards appeared to be rigid enough to preclude the employment of applicants with cardiac conditions. Reasons for refusal to hire are cited. For those developing a cardiac condition while employed, a selective placement program is in operation.

The author, presently Research Associate of the American Medical Association's Bureau of Medical Economic Research, formerly conducted research studies under the auspices of the Industrial Medicine Committee of the Chicago Heart Association.

992. Reeder, Leo G. (School of Med. & Public Health, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Cardiac employment potential in urban society, by Leo G. Reeder and George A. Donohue, J. Chronic Diseases. Aug., 1958. 8:2:230-243.

A report of the results of a survey sponsored by the Minnesota Heart Assn. to determine the attitudes and practices of employers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area toward cardiac workers. Methods of the study, a description of the sample, and presentation of the data are explained. Findings on age limits for employment, initial employment of cardiacs, availability of industrial medical departments, the frequency of preplacement physical examinations, relation of increased costs to the employment of cardiacs, and industry's willingness to cooperate in further studies of this nature are discussed.

HEART DISEASE--STATISTICS

993. Schlesinger, Edward R. (39 Columbia St., Albany 7, N.Y.)

Heart disease with onset before adult life. Health News, N.Y. State Dept. of Health. May, 1958. 35:5:14-15, 19.

Although current statistics on mortality and morbidity rates in rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease show a steady decline on a nationwide basis, rheumatic fever is still regarded as a major public health problem. Prevalence rates are still rather high and deserve special attention. Dr. Schlesinger believes that preventive measures could reduce these rates to a very small fraction of their present levels in a relatively short time. Congenital heart disease presents a different type of problem since there are no known practical preventive measures. Advances in diagnosis and surgery to correct congenital heart lesions offer hope, however, that these conditions may be successfully attacked. Statistics from a number of studies are included.

HEMIPLEGIA--MEDICAL TREATMENT

994. Edwards, E.T., Jr. (1045 Washington Ave., Vincennes, Ind.)

The physician and rehabilitation of his hemiplegic patients. J. Ind. State Med. Assn. Mar., 1958. 51:3:314-315. Reprint.

Early neglect of preventive measures in treating the hemiplegic patient can result in deformities of the paralyzed extremities and in disuse atrophy of the nonaffected musculature, making later rehabilitation difficult. This article is a summation of physical measures which can be employed within the first week of illness, in later stages as the patient progresses, and of factors to be considered in total evaluation of the patient's potential for rehabilitation.

HOMEBOUND--SOCIAL SERVICE

995. Froehlich, Hans D. ((Brooklyn Bur. of Soc. Service, 285 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.)

The forgotten client. Social Work. July, 1958. 3:3:43-48.

In spite of some evidence of governmental interest in the welfare of the homebound, only limited progress has been made in the provision of efficient and comprehensive services to this group of handicapped persons. Because of confusion existing in regard to definitions of the homebound, persons falling within several categories of handicapping conditions are excluded from services. Those programs which currently exist are highly selective; the variety of services needed for comprehensive programs of rehabilitation are limited due to lack of skilled personnel. The role of the social caseworker in homebound programs is discussed briefly.

LEPROSY--PHYSICAL THERAPY

996. Arnon, Judith (Rambam Gov't. Hospital, Haifa, Israel)

Physical therapy applied to leprosy cases. Phys. Therapy Rev. Aug., 1958. 38:8:538-540.

Characteristics of the neural and hypopigmentation types of leprosy are described and physical therapy used in treatment discussed. Experience in treating 40 patients in the dermatology department of the Base Military Hospital, Rangoon, is summarized; therapy increased muscle strength, prevented and released contractures, and was valuable in maintaining and elevating psychological status in 30 patients with upper and lower extremity paralysis. In 10 patients with hypopigmentation, ultraviolet radiation caused repigmentation of affected areas but did not result in any improvement relative to sensation.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

997. Fazekas, Joseph F. (District of Columbia Gen. Hosp., Washington 3, D.C.)

Cerebral hemodynamics and metabolism in mental deficiency, by Joseph F. Fazekas (and others). Neurology. July, 1958. 8:7:558-560.

Purpose of the study was to determine whether there was any obvious defect in cerebral hemodynamics or oxygen utilization in subjects classified as mongoloid and in a second group of subjects with nonspecific mental deficiency. Total cerebral blood flow and oxygen consumption were determined and compared with values in mentally normal individuals of approximately the same age range. No significant differences were observed; it is believed that chronic impairment of intellectual function of the types studied is not associated with diminution of cerebral substrate oxidation or circulation. The findings adds support to the previously stated thesis that energy requirements of the brain for intellectual activity are too small to be measured by currently available technics. The possibility of a basic biochemical lesion is not excluded, however.

998. Kratter, F.E. (Caswell Training School, Kinston, N.C.)

A modern approach to mental deficiency. N. Carolina Med. J. July, 1958. 19:7:268-271.

Currently mental deficiency is regarded as a social, moral, legal, and economic problem rather than a disease; accordingly institutions for the care of mental defectives are more frequently being termed training schools or colonies rather than hospitals. Dr. Kratter discusses the growing awareness that such children can be cared for in the home. Because of the problem which arise in such care, however, more research is needed in related sciences especially in the areas of human adjustment and development. Low-grade defectives do not constitute the eugenic problem which high-grade defectives represent. In the management particularly of high-grade defective women of child-bearing age, the relative values of policies of segregation, socialization, and sterilization are considered. Sterilization has been disappointing as treatment except as a eugenic measure; it is a superficial method of approaching the problem of feeble-mindedness since it ignores the need for research into the cause and prevention of the condition.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--NEW YORK

999. New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Mental Retardation

Report of...1958. Albany, The Committee, 1958. 79 p. illus. (Legislative doc. (1958) no. 83).

A review of progress in New York State during the past two years in relation to the education and care of the mentally retarded, the report discusses legislative provisions, the Committee's resolutions and recommendations for future planning in this area, and the work of the Education Department, the Department of Mental Hygiene, and the Interdepartmental Resources Board, as well as private organizations. Various types of services, research efforts and findings, and special projects are discussed briefly.

Available from Earl W. Brydges, Chairman, Joint Legislative Committee on Mental Retardation, Albany, N.Y.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--INSTITUTIONS

1000. Tarjan, George (Pacific State Hospital, Box 100, Pomona, Calif.)

The natural history of mental deficiency in a state hospital: 1.

Probabilities of release and death by age, intelligence quotient, and diagnosis, by George Tarjan (and others). A.M.A. J. Diseases of Children. July, 1958. 96:1:64-70.

Data on selected characteristics of patients admitted to a state hospital for the mentally deficient were obtained over a four-year period; the relationship of clinical diagnosis, age, and intelligence quotient to death and live release were then analyzed. Because adequate data on the natural history of institutionalized mentally deficient patients is limited, findings of this continuing investigation will be of value to pediatricians called upon to counsel parents. Implications of the study for the development of state hospital programs are pointed out, indicating areas of service and administration which could be improved. Further reports on other facets of the natural history of mental deficiency are planned; publication of additional data will occur as findings are available.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

10001. Drayer, Carl (1756 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn 30, N.Y.)

Some common medical problems encountered in mentally retarded children, by Carl Drayer and Irving Mauss. N.Y. State J. Med. Mar. 1, 1958. 58:5: 670-674. Reprint.

A report of a study of 50 mentally retarded children selected at random from patients of a pediatric psychiatric clinic; particular attention was given to etiology, nutritional status, susceptibility or unusual reactions to illness, congenital abnormalities, abnormal neurologic findings, and accident proneness. Data are tabulated and the implications of the findings for management of the child are discussed. Some misconceptions concerning retarded children are shown to be false when viewed in the light of the findings. Findings from the studies of others support the view that with proper management, appropriate group experiences, education up to capacity, and sheltered workshops more satisfactory adjustments can also be made by many of the more severely retarded children.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

1002. Watson, Ernest H. (University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Counseling parents of mentally deficient children; report of a round table discussion. Pediatrics. Aug., 1958. 22:2:401-408.

Before discussing counseling of parents of the mentally deficient, Dr. Watson reviewed the causes of mental retardation using an outline similar to that of Green and Richmond ("Pediatric Diagnosis," published by W.B. Saunders of Philadelphia in 1954). He then presented material from the literature expressing various views of professional personnel in the field on institutionalization versus home care and the problem encountered in counseling parents. Hereditary aspects of counseling were then considered. A round table discussion of the topics followed and is summarized. This report was prepared by Dr. William Oliver. The round table discussion was presented at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1957.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--RECREATION--GREAT BRITAIN

1003. Millwood, J. B.

Clubs for the handicapped. Med. World, June, 1958. 88:6:558, 561-562.

Describes activities of a youth club founded in England four years ago as an experiment in providing regular social evenings for severely mentally handicapped boys. From an original membership of 6, the club has expanded to include girls and adults, as well, ranging in age from 12 through 35; persons with handicaps other than mental deficiency also attended. Six teachers and 8 students, aided by an experienced youth worker, comprise the voluntary staff. Work with parents is an important activity of the club.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--RESEARCH

1004. Tizard, J. (Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London, S.E. 5, England)

Research in mental deficiency. Med. World, July, 1958. 89:1:41-45.

An English authority in the field of mental deficiency reviews research needs in this area which have been suggested by the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Deficiency. Experimental studies should be designed to evaluate the efficacy of different forms of administration, education, management, and treatment of the mentally deficient. The author points out problems which need more attention in Great Britain.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SOCIAL SERVICE

1005. Kelman, Howard R. (N.Y. Medical College, Flower and Fifth Ave. Hosp., New York 29, N.Y.)

Social work and mental retardation; challenge or failure? Social Work, July, 1958. 3:3:37-42.

In order to select more adequate and realistic treatment goals for the mentally retarded, an analysis should be made of the effects of family and community influences on the nature and extent of the child's mental handicap. The professional social worker is offered a challenge, the author believes, in the complex community planning involved in care of the mentally retarded and in rendering much needed services to parents and children.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--SOUTH AFRICA

1006. Smith, H. W. (Alexandra Institution, Maitland, Cape, S. Africa)

Oasis, a school for retarded children. S. African Med. J. June 21, 1958. 32:25:643-644.

Described services of a full-time day school maintained by the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, a local voluntary organization in Cape Town, South Africa. A brief comparison of special education for subnormal children in Great Britain and in South Africa is made; the most pressing needs in the provision of such training centers in South Africa are pointed out.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION

1007. Dowd, Ann Helen (1150 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The role of speech therapy in the personality development of the mentally retarded child. Bul., Georgetown Univ. Med Center. Jan., Mar., May, 1958. 11:3: 4 & 5. 3 pts. Reprint.

In this discussion of the personality development of the mentally retarded child and the role of speech therapy, the author first considers the speech development of the average child and the causes of mental retardation. A

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

general discussion of the nature of speech defects of the mentally retarded follows; studies have shown that these defects are of the same nature as those of normal children, differing only in quantity rather than quality. Because of lack of intellectual capacity in the mentally retarded, the speech therapist employs speech therapy to bring about modifications of concepts of self and the environment in order to help the child achieve a more organized personality. Adaptations of therapy to the limitations of the mentally retarded are discussed. Group therapy has been found the most effective type of speech therapy for the development of personality as well as speech in these children.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SURVEYS--NEW YORK

See 1064.

MENTAL DISEASE

1008. Benney, Celia (Altro Health and Rehab. Services, 71 W. 47th St., New York 36, New York)

Treatment of the ambulatory schizophrenic in a rehabilitation center, by Celia Benney and Shirley Waltzer. Mental Hygiene. July, 1958. 42:3:332-339.

Experience of the Altro Health and Rehabilitation Services, a rehabilitation center offering medical, social, psychological, and vocational services to the handicapped, is discussed, especially the extension of its facilities to schizophrenic patients discharged from the hospital. In describing treatment techniques and methods, the authors focus attention on subjective factors involved in the caseworker's handling of the external-internal factors in the daily life of Altro patients. Case histories are used to illustrate briefly the methods found effective. (See also #1010.)

1009. Ellsworth, Robert B. (Ft. Douglas V.A. Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah)

The rehabilitation and disposition of chronically hospitalized schizophrenic patients, by Robert B. Ellsworth, Beverly T. Mead, and William H. Clayton. Mental Hygiene. July, 1958. 42:3:343-348.

A discussion of a successful rehabilitation program used in the treatment of a group of chronic-severely ill hospitalized psychotic patients who had been particularly resistant to all previous rehabilitation efforts. Although not unusual or necessarily different from programs found in other well-staffed V.A. or state hospitals, the program's underlying philosophy is believed to be responsible for success with these "hard core" patients. Use of tranquilizing drugs in combination with a realistic, aggressive activity treatment program has resulted in patients achieving a higher level of social integration and an increase in discharge rates from 25% to 49%.

1010. Meyer, Henry J. (Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Evaluating a rehabilitation program for post-hospital mental patients, by Henry J. Meyer and Edgar F. Borgatta. Public Health Rep. July, 1958. 73:7:650-656.

An evaluative investigation of the rehabilitation program for post-hospital mental patients at the Altro Health and Rehabilitation Services, Bronx, N.Y., served to reveal some requirements for evaluative research in mental health. The authors describe the research design, pointing out how certain problems which arose in the course of the research study of this operating program limited the interpretation of findings. Although serious obstacles were encountered, their identification makes progress in further research more of a possibility. (See also #1008.)

MENTAL DISEASE (continued)

1011. Pindell, Howard D. (Supervisor of Intake, Juvenile Division, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Employer attitudes about psychiatric applicants. J. Rehab. May-June, 1958. 24:3:6-7.

In same issue: Family indifferences and interference in rehabilitation case work with the mentally ill, Anthony X. Farmer and Millard F. Penny, p. 7, 21. -National Mental Health Association considers rehabilitation, p. 15-16.

Three years' experience in the vocational rehabilitation of psychiatric patients has revealed a number of positive and negative attitudes held by employers which influence the eventual employment of the psychiatric patient. The negative attitudes appear to outweigh the positive and it is this fact which concerns the rehabilitation counselor since such attitudes prohibit the consummation of the rehabilitation process. More effort is needed to help employers gain a true picture of the characteristics of the mental patient returned to the community. Both negative and positive attitudes are described briefly.

The second article discusses the frequency with which the rehabilitation counselor must deal with family attitudes of a negative nature in attempting to rehabilitate mentally ill patients. The third article summarizes the discussion on rehabilitation at the annual meeting of the National Mental Health Association. Rehabilitation techniques, social aspects of rehabilitation, overcoming employer resistance to hiring former mental patients, the high costs of vocational rehabilitation of mental patients and the provision of adequate rehabilitation services were considered.

See also 1065.

MENTAL DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

1012. Landy, David (Dept. of Psychiatry, Harvard Med. School, Boston, Mass.)

Employer receptivity toward hiring psychiatric patients, by David Landy and Wilmot D. Griffith. Mental Hygiene. July, 1958. 42:3:383-390.

In same issue: Employer's attitudes and practices in the hiring of ex-mental patients, by Simon Olshansky, Samuel Grob, and Irene T. Malamud, p. 391-401. -An experiment in changing the attitudes of employers toward mental illness, by Joan Fell Murray, p. 402-408.

A summary of the attitudes of 52 employers, representing a broad variety of business types and occupational categories in metropolitan Boston, toward the possibility of hiring persons with current or past history of emotional illness. The high proportion of community employers found to be receptive to the idea of employing the emotionally handicapped appeared to be contrary to a generally accepted idea that they would be prone to discriminate against this group of persons. The genuineness of employers' attitudes was validated by a large portion of those interviewed being willing to accept placements referred directly by a psychiatric hospital. Due to the implications of the study counseling methods are being altered somewhat, with more emphasis on indirect counseling and less on direct assistance in securing placement.

The article on p. 391 is an abridged report of the first phase of a field study of the basic attitudes underlying the practices, policies, and thoughts of employing groups with respect to ex-mental hospital patients as job applicants or employees. (The complete study is available from the Massachusetts Assn. for Mental Health, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass.)

MENTAL DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Mrs. Murray's article describes efforts of a volunteer employment planning committee, composed of employers, working under the direction of the San Francisco Assn. of Mental Health to aid mental patients about to be discharged from hospitals in securing jobs. Details of working out committee and agency relationships, committee structure and other administrative aspects are not discussed. The use of such a program in educating employers is complicated by several problems; the committee has proved to be a bridge between professional workers and laymen of the community.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--DIAGNOSIS

1013. Hasson, Jack (Laboratory Div., Montefiore Hosp., 210th St. at Bainbridge Ave., New York 67, N.Y.)

Peripheral neuropathy in multiple sclerosis, by Jack Hasson, Robert D. Terry, and H.M. Zimmerman. Neurology. July, 1958. 8:7:503-510.

Because the peripheral nervous system in cases of multiple sclerosis is rarely described, this paper presents findings from a study of 20 patients; 4 case histories of patients with significant peripheral demyelination in multiple sclerosis are given with a summary of data concerning all 20 patients from whom peripheral nerves were available for study. Alterations in nerves were of the diffuse type, affecting the medullary sheaths. This type of demyelination has been observed frequently in the course of malnutrition with avitaminosis. The highest incidence and the severest degree of demyelination occurred in those cases in which multiple, distal peripheral nerves were examined.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1014. McCluskie, J.A.W. (Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland)

The Russian vaccine, by J.A.W. McCluskie and Gerald C. Timbury. Lancet. June 28, 1958. 7035:1386.

A letter to the Editor.

A report on results of a trial of the Russian vaccine in the treatment of multiple sclerosis patients in Glasgow. The writers conclude that in spite of the publicity given the vaccine, it should either be rejected as valueless and possibly dangerous or be subjected to an organized, well-controlled trial before it is offered for distribution to the medical profession.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

See 976.

MUSCLES--TESTS

1015. Tardieu, G. (39 Ave. Mozart, Paris 16e, France)

Reponses electromyographiques a l'etirement musculaire chez l'homme normal, (by) G. Tardieu (and others). Rev. Francaise d'Etudes Cliniques et Biologiques. 1957. 2:10:998-1004. Reprint.

Electrical recordings of muscle tone in normal adults and children over 5 years of age were studied and findings used as the basis of a study of myotatic reflexes in spastics and of muscular tone in athetosis (published at a later date. See this issue of Rehab. Lit., #972). Methods and results of the study are discussed fully. Dr. Tardieu and his associates are conducting these research studies under a grant from United Cerebral Palsy Associations.

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY--1956-

1016. U.S. Public Health Service

Health statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey; preliminary report on disability, United States, July-September, 1957. Washington, D.C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1958. 30 p. diag., tabs. (Ser. B-4. Public Health Serv. publ. no. 584-B4)

Includes statistics on volume of bed-days, restricted-activity days, and work-loss days due to illness or injury, and on the prevalence of chronic limitations of major activity and mobility. Information for the report was obtained from nationwide household interview surveys of random samples of the population; data is classified according to sex, age, urban-rural residence, and according to broad categories of conditions causing days of disability. All rates presented have been expressed on an annual basis for ease in comparing rates for time periods of various lengths. More detailed information covering additional variables will be available in future reports. The appendix contains an explanation of technical methods employed in the survey and report and definitions of terms used in relation to disability, conditions, demographic and personal characteristics.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 30¢ a copy.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

See 96C.

NURSING

1017. Rykken, Marjorie B. (School of Nursing, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Teamwork at Rancho Los Amigos. Nursing World. Aug., 1958. 132:7:10-12.

The team concept of rehabilitation is constantly stressed in an effective, continuous inservice educational program for student nurse trainees and professional personnel new to the staff of Rancho Los Amigos, one of 5 county hospitals serving specific medical needs of residents of Los Angeles County, Calif. Organization of the nursing teams is specifically described here; a brief account is also given of the types of patients served and the professional personnel comprising the staff. Team nursing can be taught in any hospital, the author believes, and its chief value is that it offers the best utilization of each worker's knowledge, skills, and personal qualifications.

OLD AGE

See 960.

OLD AGE--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

See 1043.

PARALYSIS AGITANS

1018. Doshay, Lewis J. (710 W. 168th St., New York 32, N.Y.)

Thirty years of progress in therapy for paralysis agitans (Parkinson's disease). J. Am. Med. Assn. July 5, 1958. 167:10:1195-1197. Reprint.

A brief review of advances in drug and neurosurgical therapy in the treatment of paralysis agitans which are responsible for the improved outlook for relief of these patients. Increasing public and governmental interest in problems of the aged and in research aimed at prevention of this disease offers hope that more effective means of combatting the diseases will be discovered.

PARAPLEGIA--ILLINOIS

1019. Illinois. General Assembly. Commission to Investigate Hospitalization of Paraplegics.

Report of the...to the 70th General Assembly of the State of Illinois. Springfield, The Commission, 1957. 11 p. Mimeo.

Summarizes information received from a questionnaire survey of hospitals, both civilian and military, in Illinois concerning the number of paraplegics and quadriplegics in Illinois hospitals, number of patients discharged during 1955, average length of hospital stay for paraplegic patients, source of payment for hospitalization, personnel and facilities considered important in a total care program for paraplegics available in the hospital. Estimates as to the incidence of new cases per year are given for the State. The status of rehabilitation programs at the time of the survey is discussed and possible approaches to the problem were considered by the Commission, with recommendations for expanding services for civilian paraplegics.

Issued by the Commission to Investigate Hospitalization of Paraplegics, House of Representatives, 314 State House, Springfield, Illinois.

PARAPLEGIA--EQUIPMENT

1020. Comarr, A. Estin (V.A. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.)

A practical aid for quadriplegics to empty leg urinals, by A. Estin Comarr and Richard Fishbacka. J. Urology. June, 1958. 79:6:1027-1028. Reprint.

Describes construction of a simple apparatus devised to make the quadriplegic more independent, especially at home. The device consists of a modified shut-off lever clamp and a toilet bowl attachment; the lengthened lever handle can be managed by the quadriplegic's thumb or edge of the hand. Illustrated.

PARAPLEGIA--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1021. Comarr, A. Estin (V.A. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.)

Secondary amyloidosis in injuries to the spinal cord. Am. J. Surgery. May, 1958. 95:5:843-844. Reprints.

Up to the time of the Veterans Administration Conference on Paraplegia in 1954, scant attention has been given the occurrence of amyloid disease in patients with chronic injury to the spinal cord. Chief cause of amyloidosis, a metabolic disease, in these patients is decubitus ulcer with its accompanying involvement of bone. Pyelonephritis plays only a secondary role; its role as the sole cause of amyloidosis still remains to be proved or disproved. Although various treatments have been offered for amyloidosis, prevention of decubitus ulcers is still the only answer. Two forms of the disease are described and techniques used in diagnosis mentioned.

See also 1051.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

1022. Fleischer, Ernest (225 W. 24th St., New York, N.Y.)

A physical evaluation form for classroom vocational guidance with the cerebral palsied, by Ernest Fleischer and Madeline Karl. Cerebral Palsy Rev. May-June, 1958. 19:3:4-5.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY (continued)

Devised specifically for classroom use, this chart is a variation of similar physical ability recording forms in use in clinic facilities, rehabilitation counseling offices, and sheltered workshops. Its purpose is to aid the teacher in assisting students toward a better concept of self and a more concrete understanding of the physical ability demands in employment. It is useful to the teacher and administrator in planning vocational guidance activities and curriculum construction and introduces the student to a type of rehabilitation counselor activity which he will encounter later as he seeks employment. The chart provides space for recording an evaluation on 29 tasks, personal qualities, and work environment.

1023. Hanman, Bert (12 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.)

The evaluation of physical ability. N. Eng. J. Med. May 15, 1958. 258:20:986-993. Reprint.

Ways in which the practicing physician may improve the medical evaluation of physical ability are suggested in this detailed discussion of the author's specific method for a positive identification of ability--and the activities for which the individual is physically and emotionally fit. A tested and proved form titled "A Profile of Physical Abilities" is included, covering 80 items which have been thoroughly investigated and represent practically all the significant human activities and hazards that it is possible to encounter in any environment, industrial or otherwise. The complete profile is adaptable both for industrial medicine or in private practice for use with persons not gainfully employed.

1024. Sokolow, Jack (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N.Y.)

Functional approach to disability evaluation; a preliminary report, by Jack Sokolow (and others). J. Am. Med. Assn. July 26, 1958. 167:13:1575-1584.

Described a system involved for use in disability evaluation which was planned to facilitate the collection of data necessary for objective evaluations on a functional basis, would be broad enough for universal application to all types of disability, and would permit extension in any area desired. Taken into account are activities of daily living, psychological, social, and vocational factors, as well the results of muscle and joint testing. The entire forms are reprinted here; the system employs both a master card and detail cards. The use of the cards is now undergoing a pilot test after which the forms will be revised and retested. A final test of the system by interested agencies and groups is also planned.

See also 1037; 1052.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

1025. Akerstrom, John A. (Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio)

Physical therapy in industry. Phys. Therapy Rev. Aug., 1958. 38:8:541-552.

Based on annual statistics published by the National Safety Council relative to injury rates in industry, the article analyzes the need for physical therapy in medical departments maintained by industry. Treatment is unique in being limited to those conditions in which trauma is the direct cause or in which trauma has aggravated disease already existing and to work injuries and industrial diseases. A classification of types of injuries commonly needing treatment in industry is included. General physical therapy treatment measures employed are discussed briefly and the aims of treatment refined. More public education is necessary to establish physical therapy as an integral part of industrial medicine.

See also 1050; 1066.

POLIOMYELITIS--ARGENTINA

1026. Jones, Monica Martin

The British poliomyelitis team in Argentina. Physiotherapy. July, 1958. 44:7:195-199.

During a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in Argentina during 1956, a team of five physical therapists and one occupational therapist were sent by Great Britain to aid in the treatment of patients, the majority of whom were children. The author describes their experiences in organizing treatment schedules and teaching staff members the techniques of treatment, since only 3 of the Argentine physical therapists had had previous experience in the treatment of poliomyelitis.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1027. Emmel, Harry E. (1011 Summit Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.)

Hamstring transplant for the prevention of calcaneocavus foot in poliomyelitis, by Harry E. Emmel and John F. Le Cocq. J. Bone and Joint Surg. July, 1958. 40-A:4:911-917.

Describes techniques of an operation developed to prevent the formation of calcaneocavus deformity in growing children after poliomyelitis involving the calf muscles. Twenty such operations have been performed; data from adequate follow-up of 10 of these patients is presented. It has also been demonstrated that in addition to the prevention of the deformity, considerable power of plantar flexion of the foot can be developed. The operation does not preclude the necessity for a stabilization operation at a later date when adequate osseous development of the foot permits. In these cases the architecture of the foot has been adequately preserved, resulting in the sacrifice of less bone in order to stabilize the foot.

POLIOMYELITIS--MENTAL HYGIENE

See 1030; 1032.

POLIOMYELITIS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

1028. Robins, Viola (Rancho Los Amigos Hospital, Downey, Calif.)

Physical therapy technics for bulbar poliomyelitis, by Viola Robins (and others). Phys. Therapy Rev. August, 1958. 38:8:523-535.

Because of improved medical care and knowledge of the treatment of bulbar poliomyelitis, many more patients with acute type of the disease are surviving. In the convalescent stage they present residual paralyses and weakness of the muscles supplied by the cranial nerves. A concentrated treatment program aimed at the restoration of function in these muscles was begun at Rancho Los Amigos in 1954. Basic steps of the program are outlined and a detailed discussion based on the outline is presented. Testing procedures for the muscles, muscle actions and nerve supply of the jaw, throat, and eye are given; proper positioning to prevent deformity is discussed and stretching advocated to maintain range of motion. Exercises to increase strength, coordination, and function are described.

PROSTHESES

1029. Jackson, Glenn E. (Orthopedic Appliance and Limb Manufacturers Assn., 411 Associations Bldg., Washington 6, D.C.)

Planning our future; the Augusta conference on the future of the prosthetic-orthopedic industry and profession. Orthopedic & Prosthetic Appliance J. June, 1958. 12:2:103-111, 113.

A report of a conference in which 8 past presidents and the present executive committee of the Orthopedic Appliance and Limb Manufacturers Association participated to analyze and evaluate the progress, present conditions and the future of the artificial limb and brace field. Topics under consideration were general conditions of the past and present, the purpose of research in the field, professional status and relationships with patients and the medical profession, personnel training and qualifications, and how to assure economic stability in the field. This was the first such conference of leaders in this profession devoted to fundamental problems rather than to immediate administrative problems. Three key executives of the Prosthetics Research Board also participated.

PSYCHIATRY

1030. Bernabeu, Edita P. (40 W. 77th St., New York, N.Y.)

The effects of severe crippling on the development of a group of children. Psychiatry. May, 1958. 21:2:169-194. Reprint.

An analytic study of the psychic development of 7 girls and one boy hospitalized for the treatment of severe sequelae of poliomyelitis in the Rehabilitation Pavilion of the University Pediatric Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland. The study was continued over a period of 18 months. Case histories describe the specific disability of each, psychological reactions, family background, the therapeutic problems and treatment. Frustration, anxiety and rage were the core reactions to crippling and were handled by the children through a variety of defenses generally pathogenic in nature or intensity or inappropriate to a given stage of genetic development. Guilt and depression are also present though often masked. Problems encountered in psychotherapeutic and ward management are discussed.

See also 979.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1031. Bayley, Nancy (Laboratory of Psychology, Natl. Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md.)

Value and limitations of infant testing. Children. July-Aug., 1958. 5:4:129-133.

A discussion of the nature and determining factors in children's intelligence; the limited value of intelligence tests for children under 2 or 3 years of age, and the importance of their use in developmental diagnosis. For predictive purposes, there is more to be learned from evidences of neurological and physical anomalies and from a knowledge of the abilities of parents of babies, Dr. Bayley believes. The growth and development of intelligence tests for children and infants is reviewed.

PSYCHOLOGY

1032. Deutsch, Cynthia P. (465 West End Ave., New York 24, N.Y.)

Interpersonal processes in a respirator center, by Cynthia P. Deutsch (and others). Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. July, 1958. 39:7:417-425.

Recent literature states that a knowledge of the interrelationships between patients and hospital personnel might actually increase the effectiveness of treatment. This study, employing procedures derived largely from social psychology (structured interviews with patients and staff, daily time-sample observations, and process recording of all conferences during the period), investigated the quantity and quality of the continuing interpersonal process in a respirator and rehabilitation center. An attempt was made to relate findings on interrelationships to morale, general organization, and patient well-being. It was found that the patient's age, sex, or degree of respiratory or neuromuscular disability do not determine his level of social interaction, the attitude of the staff toward him, or his mood. Staff members reacted to patients as people rather than cases in this study. Suggestions are made for further study in this area.

RECREATION

1033. Bogardus, La Donna

Let's play; one of a series of guides on using the out-of-doors in Christian education, for leaders and parents of six-to-twelve-year-olds. New York, Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, c1958. 48 p.

In order that leaders and parents of children from 6 to 12 years of age may understand the values of play activities for this age group, the outdoor play interests according to age, and the limitations of the handicapped included in recreational activities, the author of this booklet offers many suggestions for varied activities--dramatic play, rhythmic experiences, active and quiet games. Leaders of day and resident camps and parents, as well, will find the discussion and suggestions fruitful and the bibliography an additional resource.

Another in the series of guides is "Let's Go Exploring," by Leo Rippy, Jr., which discusses outdoor excursions for the same age group, how such excursions are planned, and the leader's responsibilities. Also includes a bibliography of books on nature. Both booklets are available from the Division of Christian Education, Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 120 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N.Y.; "Let's Play," 70¢; "Let's Go Exploring," 60¢.

REHABILITATION--ASIA

1034. Indian J. Occupational Therapy. Feb., 1958. 4:1.

Contents: Summary and abstracts of papers from the Seminar on Rehabilitation for Asia and the Far East, held at Solo, Indonesia, August 26-Sept. 7, 1957.

The introductory editorial and an article titled "Meet the Seminar" are the contribution of Mrs. Kamala V. Nimbkar, President of the All India Occupational Therapists' Assn. Other articles are: President Sukarno's opening speech. -Occupational therapy for Asia with special reference to rehabilitation of the orthopedically handicapped. -The problem of disability: The incidence and causes of disability, R. Soeharso. -Causes and prevention, Henry H. Kessler. -The social and economic basis and objectives of rehabilitation, Kurt Jansson. -Teamwork in rehabilitation and the role of the various specialists, Sidney S. Robbins. -Conclusions of the Seminar. -Resolutions of the Prosthetic Group.

REHABILITATION--ASIA (continued)

This issue is available from All India Occupational Therapists' Association The Amerind, 15th Rd., Khar, Bombay 21, India, at Re.1/- (approx. 35¢) a single copy.

REHABILITATION--GERMANY

See 1067.

REHABILITATION--ILLINOIS

1035. Illinois. Department of Public Welfare

Children's laws, revised to include laws enacted through June 30, 1957; compiled by... Child Welfare Services. Springfield, The Dept., 1958. 184 p.

A ready reference source for agencies and persons working in behalf of children, this compilation of the major laws of Illinois relating to children includes verbatim copies or excerpts from Illinois Revised Statutes of 1957. The section on laws relating to the physically handicapped and special schools will be of particular interest to those in the rehabilitation field (p. 134-152).

Available from Illinois State Department of Public Welfare, Springfield, Illinois.

REHABILITATION--MISSOURI

1036. Missouri Health Council (P.O. Box 658, Jefferson City, Mo.)

Fact manual; facilities for service for the handicapped and agencies supplying services. Jefferson City, Mo.; The Council, 1958. 58 p.

A manual prepared with the help of the Nemours Foundation for use of participants in the co-sponsored State Conference on the Handicapped in Missouri held in June 1958, giving background information on the activities of local agencies and groups, voluntary statewide organizations, and state services. Medical, mental, social, educational and rehabilitation services and facilities listed for various areas of the state are covered. In addition a summary of data obtained in a special survey of handicapped children, for the period of 1957-1958, is included, specifying type of handicapped and attendance (or non-attendance) in school, by county. A useful reference tool for those working with the handicapped in Missouri.

REHABILITATION--ADMINISTRATION

1037. Park, Herbert W. (Hospital Div., Med. Coll. of Virginia, Richmond 19, Va.)

Practical use of the rehabilitation consultation. J. Rehab. May-June, 1958. 24:3:4-5.

Experimentation at the Baruch Center of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the Medical College of Virginia has resulted in certain techniques useful in the attack on long-term illness. Believing that the physician-patient relationship is vital in long-term-illness planning, the Center offers rehabilitation consultation for the evaluation of rehabilitation possibilities; the diagnosis, after review by members of the rehabilitation team, is relayed with recommendations to the family physician. Through such consultation the family physician can secure maximum advice on the management and planning in the care of his long-term patients.

See also 1045; 1046.

REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--INDIA

1038. All India Occupational Therapists' Association

Bombay Random Sample Survey of the Handicapped, conducted by the... on behalf of the Central Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped, Ministry of Education, Government of India. Bombay, The Assn., 1957.

(63) p. tabs.

A report of a random sample survey of the handicapped in Bombay where initial services are available for the blind, deaf, mentally retarded, and orthopedically handicapped. Methods of the survey, data from various schedules covering socio-economic characteristics, duration of handicap, etiology of handicaps, and prognosis for rehabilitation are discussed briefly. Schedule forms used in the survey are included.

Copies of the report are available from Mrs. V. Nimbkar, O.T.R., The Amerind, 15th Road, Khar, Bombay 21, India.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--ADMINISTRATION

1039. New York State Rehabilitation Hospital

Welcome to the... (orientation manual for patients). West Haverstraw, N.Y., The Hospital (1958). 24p. illus.

Prepared by the Hospital for the orientation of prospective patients or their parents (in the case of children), this booklet includes general information about the hospital, its layout and its services. Location of the hospital and possible means of transportation for reaching it, information on admission procedures, privileges and regulations, types of clothing and necessities for hospital stay, and brief descriptions of treatment routines are covered.

Available from Dr. Seymour S. Bluestone, Director, New York State Rehabilitation Hospital, West Haverstraw, N.Y.

See also 1008; 1010.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--PERSONNEL

See 1032.

RELIGION

1040. Kahn, Marion (School of Medicine, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Some observations on the role of religion in illness. Social Work. July, 1958. 3:3:83-89.

Religion, it is recognized, plays a major part in determining attitudes and behavior; especially in cases of illness or disability, religious orientation should be explored by the medical social worker in her evaluation of the meaning of illness to the individual. Ways in which the social worker can help the patient utilize a possible source of contentment and strength are discussed.

See also 1033.

SCOLIOSIS

1041. Hedden, F.J. (Addington Hospital, Durban, S. Africa)

The management of scoliosis. S. African Med. J. June 7, 1958. 32:23:582-590.

In this paper read at the 1956 Annual Meeting of the South African Orthopaedic Association, Dr. Hedden describes common patterns of curvature

SCOLIOSIS (continued)

observed in scoliosis, then discusses elements of the clinical examination, and offers a classification scheme for use in determining etiology. The various types according to etiological classification are described and both conservative and operative treatment discussed. Techniques of correction and fusion are explained in detail. Also includes a special form for recording a detailed case history and findings of the clinical examination. Illustrated.

SEGREGATION AND NONSEGREGATION

1042. Worthington, Anna May (Ohio State Dept. of Education, Div. for the Blind and Hard of Hearing, Columbus, Ohio)

Psychological implications of integration of deaf children with hearing children. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1958. 103:3:467-472.

From her experience with the public school program in Ohio where both segregated and integrated systems of education are employed for the deaf, Dr. Worthington has concluded that there is need for both types and for all degrees of integration. Where partial integration has proved successful for the deaf child, two factors seem to be responsible for success--adequate social maturity and academic achievement. The teacher of the deaf is responsible to a large degree for developing these factors; the preschool or nursery school is concerned with social development of the child. At the academic school level the deaf child should not be integrated with hearing children unless the child can achieve successfully. For this he needs to develop intelligible speech and lipreading ability.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

1043. Lakin, Martin (Dept. of Neurology & Psychiatry, Northwestern Univ. Med. School, Chicago, Ill.)

Psychological aspects of activity for the aged, by Martin Lakin and Melvin Dray. Am. J. Occupational Ther. July-Aug., 1958. 12:4 (pt. I): 172-175, 187-188.

Describes the value of the therapeutic work activity for residents of homes for the aged; experiences and observations of an experimental sheltered workshop program in such a home revealed the effectiveness of activity in positive alterations in mood and self valuation. Criteria for the selection of residents who can be expected to profit from participation in such a program are listed; the problems involved in administration are considered. This approach appears to have implications for the retention of a self concept characterized by feelings of adequacy. Further areas for psychological research in the value of this type of program for the aged, both within and outside institutions, are suggested.

See also 1052.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--FRANCE

1044. Readaptation. June, 1958. No. 51.

Title of issue: Les ateliers proteges et d'assistance par le travail.

Contents: Preface, R. Buron. -Problems soulevés par la creation d'ateliers proteges et d'assistance par le travail, P. Grosse. -En partant de l'experience de l'Atelier d'Ablon, comment concevoir un atelier specialement aménagé pour paralysés, R. Poingt. -La Ligue pour l'Adaptation des Diminués Physiques au Travail, met a la disposition des refugies handicapés physiques,

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--FRANCE (continued)

le Centre A.D.A.P.T., L. Boue. -Les ateliers departementaux de Montreuil ont ouvert la voie aux ateliers proteges, M. Redelet. -L'atelier d'ebarbage de matieres plastiques, D. Croissant. -Le Centre d'Adaptation professionnelle des Aveugles et Diminues visuels aux travaux d'industrie. -L'atelier protege, Y. Sehal. -Le Centre d'Assistance par le travail des Invalides civils de Toulouse, P. Billieres. -Liste des ateliers proteges et des ateliers d'assistance par le travail. -Le travail therapeutique dans les hopitaux psychiatriques.

A group of articles reviewing experiences with sheltered workshops for the handicapped in France, their administration and financing, the legal and medical aspects. Various centers providing facilities for sheltered employment for individuals with various handicaps are described.

This issue available from Centre National d'Information pour la Readaptation, 10 rue de Sevres, Paris 7e, France, at 200 francs a copy.

SOCIAL SERVICE--CASEWORK

1045. Haselkorn, Florence (Adelphi Coll. School of Social Work, Garden City, N.Y.)

Some dynamic aspects of interprofessional practice in rehabilitation. Soc. Casework. July, 1958. 37:7:396-401.

The "team concept" of rehabilitation philosophy demands interprofessional collaboration which depends mainly on successful communication between the professions involved. The writer urges social workers in this field to place less emphasis on vested interests and status and more on effective service and the unique contributions which the social worker can make both to clients and fellow workers. Faulty communication due to a lack of understanding of other professions, different value systems, and variations in professional terminology can hamper good relationships. Suggestions are offered for ways of improving training of students and the education of staff members.

SOCIAL SERVICE--GROUP WORK

1046. Weiner, Hyman J. (N.Y. School of Social Work, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.)

Group work and the interdisciplinary approach. Social Work. July, 1958. 3:3:76-82.

The project described in this paper was carried out while the author was a senior group worker in the Rehabilitation Department of Bird S. Coler Hospital, a municipal hospital in New York for chronic diseases. Both children and adults are provided rehabilitation services, using the team approach. The author examines the impact of the interdisciplinary approach on group work theory and practice and the role of the group worker as part of the hospital team. For successful rehabilitation, the integration of hospital and community problems should be accomplished, making the hospital an effective force in the community.

SOCIAL WELFARE--PROGRAMS

See 1068.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

1047. Great Britain. Ministry of Education

Education in 1957; being the report of the...and the statistics of public education for England and Wales. London, H.M. Stationery Off., 1958. 198 p. tabs. (Cmd. 454)

SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

The annual report of the Ministry of Education for 1957 covering the status of primary and secondary education, special services, teacher training, advanced education, school buildings, and school population statistics. A section of Chapter II on special services discusses briefly (p.20-23) special education as it is organized for the physically handicapped, the blind, epileptic, educationally subnormal, maladjusted, and the children with speech defects. The table of contents for statistical tables (p. 92) will direct the reader to an analysis of services for handicapped children (tables on pages 137 through 143) by categories of handicap.

Available in the U.S. from British Information Services, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., at \$1.70 a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--MARYLAND

1048. Rieg, C. Elizabeth (Board of Education, Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro, Maryland)

A developing program of special education in Prince George's County. Month. Bul., Md. State Dept. of Health. June, 1958. 30:6:1-3.

A brief description of special education services offered to handicapped children in the public schools of Prince George's County, Maryland. Services include home teaching with use of the two-way telephone communication system, itinerant speech and hearing, therapy services, special classes for the mentally retarded and the brain injured, special centers for trainable mentally deficient children, an orthopedic unit integrated with the regular school program, and specially equipped classrooms for the hard of hearing and the blind and partially seeing.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--LEGISLATION-ILLINOIS

See 1035.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

See 978; 1069.

SPEECH CORRECTION

See 1070.

SPEECH CORRECTION--EQUIPMENT

See 957.

TUBERCULOSIS

1049. Lounsbury, Cornelis (Kings Co. Hospital Center, 451 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn 3, N.Y.)

A rehabilitation program for the tuberculous. J. Rehab. May-June, 1958. 24:3:8-9, 19.

In same issue: A tuberculosis sanitarium surveys its changing population, Katherine Reid, p. 11, 13-14, 17.

Describes a rehabilitation program in operation for the past 13 years at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn; the importance of cooperation with community agencies in implementing the program is discussed. Effective service is achieved through coordination of ancillary services. The role of the rehabilitation counselor in the program is defined; she works with the patient while he is hospitalized and provides much-needed guidance when the patient is ready for discharge.

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The article by Miss Reid reports findings of a study comparing characteristics of the 1957 patient population of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium with those of the 1952 population. Changes in age distribution, racial groups represented, marital status, level of education and occupation, length of hospitalization, incidence of remissions and previous discharges, the percentage classified as alcoholics, and the potential for employment. Findings were evaluated and the implications for changes in rehabilitation services noted.

ULTRASONICS

1050. American Institute of Ultrasonics in Medicine

International Conference on Ultrasonics in Medicine (held in Los Angeles, Sept. 6-7, 1957. Am. J. Phys. Med. June & Aug., 1958. 37:3 & 4. 2 pts.

These two issues of the Journal are devoted to the proceedings of the scientific program of the Conference on the present status of clinical and laboratory research in ultrasonics. Among the many papers presented and published here are: (from the June issue) "Ultrasonic therapy for crippled children," by Robert Bingham, and "Precision high intensity focusing ultrasonic machines for surgery." by Frank J. Fry, and (from the August issue) "Therapeutic application of ultrasound in physical medicine," by Justus F. Lehmann and Frank H. Krusen.

Single copies of the Journal are available from Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore 2, Md., at \$1.50 a copy.

UROLOGY

1051. Comarr, A. Estin (V.A. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.)

Acetylsalicylic acid and salicylamide; effect on renal calculosis in patients with spinal cord injury, by A. Estin Comarr and Herbert O. Carne. J. Urology. June, 1958. 79:6:911-916. Reprint.

Because any procedure which would either prevent the formation of renal calculi or the growth of existing stones would be of great value in patients with spinal cord injuries, it seemed promising to study the effect of salicylates with a group of patients with a history of, or existing, calculi. Salicylates were administered for periods ranging from 3 to 11 months. Continual growth of existing calculi and the development of new calculi during therapy were observed to be greater than previously observed for the same type of patient without any treatment. Thus findings of previous studies reporting promising results are not borne out by this trial experiment. It is also noted that **unfavorable** results following acetylsalicylic acid therapy have been found in normal individuals with renal calculi.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1052. Highland View Hospital, Cleveland. The Highland Shop. Sheltered Workshop Research Project

Pre-vocational institute for manual arts personnel, occupational therapists rehabilitation counselors, and vocational counselors, sponsored by...; report of proceedings. Cleveland, The Hospital, 1958. (49) p. illus., tabs. Mimeo.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (continued)

Material as prepared for the Pre-Vocational Institute held at the Sheltered Workshop Research Project, Highland View Hospital in March, 1958, covers an outline of the development and scope of the Research Project, a description of the Guidance Test Class program and the procedures employed in general testing, with sample scoring sheets, a description of assembly and mechanical subtests and their evaluation, vocational testing, manual dexterity testing, and an outline of industrial production practices and problems in the power tool area. A description of the Thomasat, a timed test designed to evaluate motor skills of the upper extremities is given and an article by Eugene B. Nadler titled "Patterns of motivation in a sheltered shop" concludes the proceedings.

Available from Charles W. Thomas, Vocational Counselor, The Highland Shop, 3901 Ireland Dr., Cleveland 22, Ohio, at \$1.00 a copy.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE--PERSONNEL

1053. International Labour Office)

Selection and training of vocational guidance personnel. Internatl. Labour Rev. May & June, 1958. 77:5 & 6. 2 pts.

Basic information in regard to national policies and practices in the selection and training of vocational guidance personnel was obtained from 30 countries by the International Labour Office in 1957. The material was gathered in the hope that it would prove useful to participants in an Asian Seminar on Vocational Guidance. Part I of the report considers terminology and the nature of the guidance process, gives examples of selection criteria in various countries and of specialized training in this field. Part II discusses more in detail the difficulties of recruitment and national experience with different categories of vocational guidance personnel--teacher-counselors, employment counselors, psychologists engaged in testing, occupational information specialists, and those engaged in giving vocational guidance to the handicapped (see p. 572-573, in the June issue). Tentative conclusions for the rational organization of guidance services are offered in conclusion,

WALKING

1054. Abramson, Arthur S. (Bronx Municipal Hosp. Center, Pelham Parkway, S. and Eastchester Rd., Bronx 61, N.Y.)

Use and abuse of ambulation training in rehabilitation. Postgrad. Med. Feb., 1958. 23:2:178-185. Reprint.

Discriminating use of ambulation training can afford functional, metabolic, and psychologic benefits but where the energy cost of ambulation exceeds the energy reserve ambulation training becomes an abuse. Acute constitutional manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis, extensive vascular disease, reduced cardiac and respiratory function, advanced joint destruction, extensive amputation and marked motor paralysis are conditions which reduce energy reserve. Disuse atrophy of muscle, lack of training, contractures, sensory loss, obesity and spasticity also complicate the problem of ambulation; delay in establishing rehabilitation procedures increases complications. Effects of disease are more important than the age factor in evaluating energy reserves and costs. Dr. Abramson warns against excessive conservatism but points out that over-optimistic program goals may lead to frustration for both the patient and the doctor.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1055. Cheit, Earl F. (Institute of Industrial Relations, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.)

Benefit levels in workmen's compensation. Month. Labor Rev. July, 1958. 81:7:723-730.

A comparison of weekly wages entering into compensation benefit formulas over the past 20 years reveals the fact that some benefits have failed to keep pace with wages. Especially in the area of cash benefits for temporary and for more severe disability, standards vary in a great degree from state to state; the author sees a need for a reformulation of benefit theory which will shift emphasis from cash benefits to rehabilitation, the basic aim of the system. Factors hindering compensation reforms are discussed.

1056. International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

Workmen's compensation problems, 1957; proceedings, 43rd annual convention of the... St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22-26, 1957. Washington, D.C., U.S. Bur. of Labor Standards, 1958. 204 p. tabs. (Bul. 195)

The Proceedings contain a review of changes in compensation legislation during 1957, reports of the various sessions dealing with disability provisions of the Social Security Act, vocational rehabilitation, rehabilitation provisions in state workmen's compensation laws, committee reports, formulas for rating specific disabilities, and the medical aspects of rehabilitation. Articles of special interest included are: The rehabilitation and reemployment of workers disabled by low back injuries, Alexander P. Aitken, p. 33. - Policies and procedures to carry out the disability provisions of the Social Security Act, Victor Christgau, p. 41. - Panel discussion on: The effect of exercise, exertion and excitement on the production of coronary occlusion, p. 86. - The role of the spine in the production of pain and disability, H. H. Young, p. 99. - The role of the intervertebral disk in the production of intractable pain and disability, J. Grafton Love, p. 105. - The rehabilitation program of the Florida Industrial Commission, David E. Skipper, p. 147. - Panel discussion: How rehabilitation centers fit into the workmen's compensation program, p. 151.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 55¢ a copy.

New Books Reviewed

ANATOMY

1057. Armstrong, Katharine F.

Bailliere's atlas of male anatomy, rev. by Katharine F. Armstrong; illustrated by Douglas J. Kidd. 4th ed. London, Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 1958. 34 p. illus. (9 1/2 x 17 inches).

Prepared for use in nursing courses, this atlas might also be used in courses for physical therapy, physical education, and for medical technicians. The explanatory text describes not only the structure of each part of the body but the functions of each part, as well. In this revision the different viscera, such as the stomach, intestines, and liver, are described in more detail and diagrams of the various sense organs are also included. For quick reference and ease in study, each structure of the body is numbered on the plates; of the 7 full page plates included, 4 are in color. This atlas of male anatomy is complemented by a similar one on female anatomy.

ANATOMY (continued)

Available in the U.S. from Williams & Wilkins Co., Mt. Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore 2, Md. at \$3.25 a copy.

APHASIA

1058. Longerich, Mary Coates

Manual for the aphasia patient. New York, Macmillan Co., 1958. 277 p. illus.

Based on the principles of therapeutic procedures as outlined in the aphasia text "Aphasia Therapeutics," by Longerich and Bordeaux, published in 1954 by the Macmillan Co., (\$3.75), this manual covers ways in which the family can help the aphasic patient, specific techniques to be employed by the therapist in retraining aphasics, and a section on actual drills for the patient. Where no speech therapist is available, families of the patient will find this a valuable guide in providing the help necessary to aid the patient. The major portion of the manual (p. 31-277) is given over to specific drills, both for receptive and expressive aphasia.

Available from Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. at \$4.75 a copy.

CEREBRAL PALSY

1059. Phelps, Winthrop M.

The cerebral-palsied child; a guide for parents, by Winthrop M. Phelps, Thomas W. Hopkins, and Robert Cousins. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1958. 237 p.

Written by a physician long an outstanding authority in the field of cerebral palsy, a principal of a special school for exceptional children, and an editor and writer who is the parent of a handicapped child, this book will answer plainly, as far as the facts are known, the multitude of questions which parents of the cerebral palsied ask concerning their care. Much information never adequately covered in other publications on cerebral palsy is presented in non-technical language and in detail. Beginning with an explanation of the causes of cerebral palsy, the physical defects often associated with it, and the basic treatment and therapies employed, the authors offer practical advice on meeting the complex problems at home and school which the management of the brain-injured child presents. All aspects--parental attitudes, emotional and personality problems of the child, recreational and vocational needs, problems of the severely handicapped, home care, and special education--are covered comprehensively. Appendixes contain a listing of United Cerebral Palsy Association affiliates, by state, and a regional directory of day and boarding schools for cerebral palsied and orthopedically handicapped children, reprinted from the revised 1958 "Directory for Exceptional Children," published by Porter Sargent, Publisher. The book is recommended particularly as an aid to therapists and teachers in their educational program for parents.

Foreword is by Frances R. Horwich, the "Miss Frances of Ding-Dong School" fame; Dr. Dean W. Roberts, Executive Director of the Natl. Society for Crippled Children and Adults, wrote the Introduction.

Available from Simon and Schuster, Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N.Y., at \$3.95 a copy.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

1060. Groht, Mildred A.

Natural language for deaf children...foreword by Clarence D. O'Connor. Washington, D.C., Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf, c1958. 185 p. illus.

Dr. Groht who has taught at Lexington School for the Deaf for 27 years explains her philosophy in regard to the deaf child's mastery of language, how this ability can be developed in spite of the lack of hearing, and the methods she has employed to teach children "natural" language. Based on the premise that mental growth and language achievement go hand in hand, this method stimulates the child's imagination and reasoning power and makes the acquisition of language meaningful because it meets the child's everyday needs. She discusses the importance of nursery school in the deaf child's life, the best way to initiate lipreading, methods suited for all grades of school and for enriching vocabularies in each succeeding year. Much practical advice is included with illustrations of classroom procedures and samples of compositions written by children taught by the "natural" method. Teachers of the deaf should find the book valuable for its comparison of the method with traditional types of instruction.

Available from Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf, Volta Bureau, 1537 35th St., Washington 7, D.C., at \$5.62 a copy.

DEAF-BLIND

1061. Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn

Rehabilitation of deaf-blind persons, Vol. I: A manual for professional workers and summary report of a pilot study; a joint project of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation...and the... Brooklyn, The Home, c1958. 246 p. illus., tabs.

Written to aid agencies providing rehabilitation services for the deaf-blind, this manual is the first of its kind to present a comprehensive summary of basic techniques employed in providing services in major program areas. The manual will be followed by a series of 5 monographs containing detailed guides for 5 areas of essential services. Technical aspects of rehabilitation are well covered; chapters were contributed by authorities participating in the 2-year study and include: Communication, a key to service for deaf-blind men and women, Louis J. Bettica (and others). -Social casework services, Joseph J. Parnicky and Alfred J. Cross. -Health in general, Louis Kolbrenner. -Otolological investigations, Edmund Prince Fowler, Sr. -Ophthalmological study of deaf-blind persons at the IHB, Regina V. Gilroy. -Psychological examination with adult deaf-blind persons, Jacob Rothschild. -Vocational adjustment of the deaf-blind, Herbert Rusalem. -Recreation services for deaf-blind persons, Irving Miller and Sherman Barr. -Social and interpersonal implications of the IHB club for the deaf-blind, Donna E. Verstrate.

The appendixes contain a 17-page bibliography, a list by state of schools and agencies offering services for the deaf-blind, a review of 78 cases of retinitis pigmentosa made by Regina V. Gilroy, various social intake schedule and guide forms used in the study, as well as forms for medical histories. Of special interest is the inclusion of a new method of communication, recommended for international use by the deaf-blind.

Available from Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn 1, N.Y., at \$3.50 a copy.

EPILEPSY

1062. Gibbs, Frederic A.

Epilepsy handbook, by Frederick A. Gibbs and Frederick W. Stamps. Springfield, Ill. Charles C. Thomas, Publ., c1958. 101 p. figs., tabs.

Complete and compact enough for the physician to use as a refresher text on the types, causes, and newer developments in treatment of epilepsy, this practical book will be of benefit also to teachers, parents, social workers, and counselors since the language is not too technical for the layman. The authors have based their discussion on the analysis of many thousands of cases but have kept illustrations and theoretical discussion to a minimum. Epilepsy is defined, the various types of epilepsy are discussed in the order of age at which they most frequently develop, and a detailed description is given of drugs and their selection, dosage, medical management in difficult cases, and cases where surgery is indicated. The final chapter covers briefly the counseling of parents and the patient on the management of seizures, diet, schooling, employment, recreational activities, marriage and the possibility of epilepsy in children.

Available from Charles C. Thomas, Publ., 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill., at \$4.75 a copy.

GIFTED CHILDREN

1063. National Society for the Study of Education

Education for the gifted; the Fifty-seventh yearbook of the... Part II; edited by Nelson B. Henry. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Pr., 1958. 420 p.

The Society's third yearbook devoted to the provision of opportunities for reasonable adaptations of curriculums and procedures of formal education in the interest of gifted segments of the school population. Earlier publications of the Society in this field appeared in Part II of the Nineteenth Yearbook (titled "Classroom problems in the education of gifted children"). Part I of the Twenty-Third Yearbook, "The education of gifted children," presented a more comprehensive report on problems dealt with in the Nineteenth Yearbook. This current book completes the Society's series of contributions to the literature in its field, bringing the discussion up to date on social factors responsible for interest in the gifted, the nature of giftedness, identifying gifted children, characteristics and objectives of programs of education for this group, enrichment programs in elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, student guidance, preparation of teachers of the gifted, and community aspects of educational program planning.

Available from University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37, Ill., at \$3.25, paperbound; \$4.00, clothbound.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SURVEYS--NEW YORK

1064. Saenger, Gerhart

The adjustment of severely retarded adults in the community; a study of former pupils of low IQ classes held by the Board of Education of the City of New York, 1929-1956. Albany, N.Y., New York State Interdepartmental Health Resources Board, 1957. 176 p. tabs.

Because of the lack of knowledge concerning the adjustment of severely retarded adults in the community, the original plan of this study was primarily descriptive but a pilot project preceding the current investigation indicated possibilities of broadening its scope. Areas of interest explored by

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SURVEYS--NEW YORK (continued)

the study were: 1) characteristics of the retarded and their families, 2) institutionalization, 3) home adjustment, 4) community and vocational adjustment, 5) use of community resources by families of the retarded, and 6) plans for the retarded person's future considered by the family. A sample of approximately 500 cases was studied; the detailed analysis of a adjustment was based on 347 cases of persons now residing in the community. Much light is thrown on those social and familial environmental factors which may have contributed to satisfactory or unsatisfactory adjustment of severely retarded adults. The first chapter should be useful to those attempting similar surveys since it discusses in detail the methods envolved for obtaining information and for analyzing data.

Available from New York State Interdepartmental Health Resources Board, Room 1212, 11 N. Pearl St., Albany 7, N. Y.

MENTAL DISEASE

1065. New York. Department of Mental Hygiene. After Care Clinic, New York City Socio-economic rehabilitation of former mental patients; a research project...under a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation...first interim report, May 31, 1958; Else B. Kris, Project Director. New York, The Clinic, 1958. (114) p. tabs. (Grant no. SP-176) Looseleaf. Mimeo.

Contains the first year's findings of a 3-year study of the socio-economic rehabilitation of mental patients returning to the community and factors which make their rehabilitation difficult, even resulting in some cases in the return of psychotic symptoms necessitating rehospitalization. Aims of the project are: 1) to discover factors which successfully promote social and economic community adjustment of discharged mental patients; 2) to study patient's needs for vocational rehabilitation and the part it plays in their readjustment; and 3) to consider environmental factors promoting or interfering with employability. Methods and procedures of the study are discussed; also included are data on patient characteristics, general family and social adjustment, case histories of women rehabilitated as homemakers, general economic adjustment, effects of pharmacotherapy on socio-economic rehabilitation, and cases returned to the hospital. A summary of findings to date and a discussion of future plans for the project are given in conclusion. Bibliographies and forms used in the course of the project are included.

Issued by Dr. Else B. Kris, Principal Research Scientist, 2 W. 13th St., New York 11, N. Y.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

1066. Gardiner, M. Dena

The principles of exercise therapy, by M. Dena Gardiner, with a chapter "Proprioceptive facilitation" by Monica Martin Jones. London, G. Bell & Sons, 1957. 295 p. (2d ed.)

As a teacher, both in England and Australia, of physical education and physical therapy, the author has a wide knowledge of the value of exercise in promoting physical rehabilitation. This book was designed primarily to provide student physical therapists the theoretical background for the practical instruction which they receive on the performance and use of movement and exercise for therapeutic purposes. Various techniques in current use and the purpose for which they are intended are discussed simply

PHYSICAL THERAPY (continued)

and in detail. A brief description of passive movement has been included to illustrate the logical progression from inactivity to purposeful activity. This second edition contains a new chapter on proprioceptive facilitation based on the method devised by Dr. Herman Kabat and Miss Margaret Knott at the Kabat-Kaiser Institute in California between 1945 and 1954. The student and graduate therapist will find of interest the discussion of teaching methods and the planning of exercise programs. The table of abbreviations of technical terms is one which has been adopted in England.

Available in the U.S. from Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y., at \$4.00 a copy.

REHABILITATION--GERMANY

1067. Deutschen Vereinigung zur Forderung der Korperbehindertenfursorge e. V. Jahrbuch der Fursorge fur Korperbehinderte, 1958. Stuttgart, Germany, George Thieme Verlag, 1958. 289 p. illus.

The proceedings of the 19th Congress of the German Association for the Welfare of Cripples, held in Heidelberg in June, 1957. Contains addresses and discussions on all aspects of rehabilitation, and, in addition includes reports of meetings and congresses held in Germany and other parts of Europe during 1957. Section 12 of the book contains reviews of current German books and literature pertinent to rehabilitation. (For the 1956 Year-book and proceedings of the 18th Congress, see Rehab. Lit., Jan., 1957, #149.)

Available in the U.S. and Canada from Intercontinental Medical Book Corp., New York 16, N.Y., at \$1.50 a copy.

SOCIAL WELFARE--PROGRAMS

1068. Dunham, Arthur

Community welfare organization; principles and practices. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., c1958. 480 p. figs.

Mr. Dunham, an authority in the field of community organization as a teacher with twenty years' practical experience in social welfare work, has made a comprehensive analysis of the basic concepts and principles underlying the community organization process. As a classroom text and as a fertile source of suggestions for improving community organization, this book is sure to take its place as a basic reference for the student and for the worker in the field. In addition to providing background information including historical aspects of social work and the growth of organized community efforts, the book covers in detail community organization practice, personnel, and administration. Each chapter is followed by lists of suggested problems and references for further reading; illustrative case materials are used freely.

Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y., at \$5.75 a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

1069. Arizona State College

Guiding the exceptional child; workshop in education of the exceptional child... 1958; Director, Dave Sieswerda. Tempe, The College. 1958. 73 p. Mimeo. Spiral binding. Paperbound.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES (continued)

During the Fifth Annual Workshop conducted by Arizona State College, problems related to the education of the blind and partially sighted, the gifted, emotionally maladjusted, the mentally retarded, bi-lingual children, and those with orthopedic, speech and reading handicaps were considered. Much practical and theoretical information is included--suggestions for class activities and adaptations, a guide for discovering classroom speech disorders, methods for increasing interest in reading, activities for promoting a healthy emotional climate in the classroom, ways of recognizing the emotionally maladjusted child and activities of therapeutic value. A selected list of references and a film bibliography are included. A brief summary of field trips gives information on some facilities available in Arizona for the exceptional child.

Available from Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.

SPEECH CORRECTION

1070. Greene, Margaret C.L.

The voice and its disorders. New York, Macmillan Co., 1957. 224 p. figs.

This guide to the treatment of voice disorders offers a broader treatment of the subject than most texts on speech and voice training. The author, speech therapist at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, a well-known rehabilitation center in England, has described the anatomy, physiology, and physics of normal voice production, provided a scientific and rational approach to speech training, and correlated normal function and structure with pathological conditions and their treatment. Planned for use by doctors, laryngologists, and speech therapists, the book is also intended for those unfamiliar with speech therapy and its methods. An attempt has been made to keep the information simple but scientifically accurate and comprehensive.

Available from Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y., at \$7.50 a copy.

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